fall 2001

A PUBLICATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, PESTICIDE BUREAU

PesticideBureauUPDATE

Jonathan L. Healy, Commissioner

what's inside

ATTENTION

This will be the final *printed* version of the Pesticide Bureau Newsletter

All future newsletters will be available electronically through an e-mail subscription service or through our website. This transition will provide a more efficient method of delivering the Newsletter and other updates to the regulated community and other interested parties. To receive FREE copies of the Pesticide Bureau's Newsletter via E-mail, please visit our *subscription* website located at www.massdfa.org/subscribe.htm. The first *fully* electronic Pesticide Bureau newsletter is expected to be released in early 2002

Fourth Annual Pesticide Collection Program Set For November

1. The Fourth Annual Pesticide Collection Program
The Fourth Annual Pesticide Collection Program will be held once again in November 2001:

The prices for disposal are $1.35 per pound and $9 per gallon.
Safety Kleen is the licensed hazardous waste hauler responsible for collecting the pesticides.

Participants must schedule a time to arrive at the collection site by pre-registering with Safety Kleen. To obtain a pre-registration form, go to the Pesticide Bureau's web site at www.state.ma.us/dfa
or contact Gerard Kennedy at 617-626-1773.
You must package your unwanted materials according to the directions found with the pre-registration form available on the Department's website.
The locations for 2001 are:

November 13. Bridgewater, MassHighway Depot. (Intersection of Routes 24 and 104.)
November 14. Waltham, UMass Extension Center. (240 Beaver Street, Waltham)
November 15. Millbury, MassHighway Maintenance Facility (On Route 146 South. 1.7 miles South of Route 20 across from John Deere dealer).
November 16. Northampton, MassHighway Facilities, (Route 9, Locust Street Take I-91 to Exit 18. Turn left at the bottom of the ramp to Route 5N. At the first set of lights turn left on to Route 9 West for 1.5 miles. Site is on the right after the City of Northampton facility.)
November 19, 2001. Topsfield, Topsfield Fairgrounds,
(Route 1)

photo courtesy of ACRC

Additional information on the program along with the necessary pre-registration forms are available from our website at www.state.ma.us/dfa
or by calling Gerard Kennedy at 617-626-1773.

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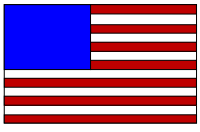
In Memoriam: John Ogonowski



The Department of Food and Agriculture was shocked and deeply saddened to learn that the pilot of American Airlines flight 11, the first plane to crash into the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11th, was Dracut farmer John Ogonowski. John was a full time 23-year veteran pilot for American Airlines who also raised crops on 200 acres in Dracut.

John was a founder and active member of a local land trust that has helped to save Dracut farmland from development. His land is protected under the state's Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) program. He was very much involved in USDA's New Entry Sustainable Farming Project (NEFSP), assisting and providing land for Cambodian immigrant farmers. John was also a member of the Dracut Grange.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to John's wife Peggy, his daughters Laura, Caroline and Mary Katharine, brother Jim, parents Alexander and Theresa and his entire family. We also offer our condolences to anyone who lost loved ones in the September 11th tragedy. Memorials for John Ogonowski may be made to Dracut Land Trust Inc., care of Enterprise Bank and Trust Co., 1168 Lakeview Ave., Dracut, MA 01826.

Updates: On The Children's and Families Protection Act:

This section includes multiple articles, which are relevant to the Children's and Families Protection Act (CPA). Please visit our CPA website for further updates and guidance documents at http://www.massdfa.org/cpa/cpa.htm

Another Deadline Nears:

November 1, 2001 marks another important milestone for the Children's and Family Protection Act. The following components of the Act will go into effect on November 1, 2001 *(See previous newsletter within our website for components which went into effect on November 1, 2000 including important posting & notification requirements [located at http://www.massdfa.org/pesticides/newsletters/index.htm]).*

As of November 1, 2001:
Schools, daycare centers & school age child programs *(hereafter referred to as 'schools')* must have a specific IPM Plan for each of their facilities. *While schools are primarily responsible for the creation & implementation of the IPM Plan, Pest Management Professionals should work with the appropriate staff to ensure the successful implementation of the schools the IPM Plan.*

The only pesticides eligible for use indoors on school property will be anti-microbial pesticides & the following pesticides placed in areas inaccessible to children and the general public: rodenticides placed in tamper resistant bait stations; insecticidal baits; ready to use dusts, gels or powder formulations; termiticides in the presence of an active termite infestation (when non-chemical alternatives have been determined to be ineffective); and certain lower risk pesticides.

Only the following pesticide products can be used on outdoor grounds on school property:

-Pesticides used as a part of the facility's IPM Plan;
-Pesticides which are not classified as known, likely or probable human carcinogens;
-Pesticides which do not contain any inert ingredients of toxicological concern; and
-Pesticides that are applied for reasons other than purely aesthetic purposes. (EXCEPT if the
-Chief-elected municipal official or body allows the use for purely aesthetic reasons).

Emergency Waiver Provisions[1]
The Children's And Families' Protection Act ("The Act")

Introduction
This document serves as a guide for Boards of Health and Health Officials, Schools, and Pest Management Professionals (PMP) when making decisions regarding pest problems that are deemed an emergency in accordance with the Children's and Families' Protection Act ("the Act").

The Act limits and prohibits the use of certain pesticides in schools, day care centers, and school-age childcare programs (Note: schools, day care centers, and school-age childcare programs will be referred to as schools and their respective properties as school property). In addition, the Act requires written notification for outdoor uses at least two (2) days prior to the commencement of the use of any pesticide allowed by Act. However, pest situations deemed an emergency might warrant a pesticide not otherwise allowed in the Act or warrant its use sooner than two (2) days.

The emergency provisions provide schools with the only mechanism to waive the requirements of the Act in order to protect children in the event of an emergency pest problem (one that poses an immediate threat and when no viable alternative to the use of pesticides exist). Although the law provides for schools to apply for an emergency waiver from the Department of Food and Agriculture, the Department encourages schools to communicate with the Board of Health regarding these matters particularly in the case of public schools.

Finally, it is recommended that schools work closely with their local public health authorities and pest management professional (PMP) to carefully consider each pest situation individually since no blanket approvals will be given. The Act requires the use of Integrated Pest Management or IPM, which focuses on prevention strategies to minimize and/or eliminate the need for such emergency waivers.

Emergency Waiver Overview
The main components of the emergency provisions are:

(a) Schools should first:

-determine that an immediate human health emergency exists that warrants the use of pesticides not allowed under the Act or that warrants their use sooner than the two day notification requirement would allow

-apply for a single-use waiver from the local Board of Health Agent or Department of Food and Agriculture

(b) Boards of Health or the Department of Food and Agriculture (if applicable) must:

- determine if the single-use emergency waiver is warranted using the following criteria:

  (i.) the pest problem poses an immediate threat to human health AND
  (ii.)no viable alternatives other than pesticides exist to address the problem

- require a commitment from school(s) to identify the cause(s) of the emergency pest problem in order to prevent future problems

(c) Schools are required to:

- post warning signs near and along the perimeter of the site of the treatment

- leave the warning signs posted for at least 72 hours

-provide standard written notification to employees, pupils, and parents immediately prior to or immediately following emergency treatment

-maintain and make available to the public upon request written or electronic records of the emergency, the cause, and actions taken on site for 5 years

Emergency Waiver Requirement and Recommendation
The Act requires that the local Board of Health Agent or Department of Food and Agriculture (if applicable) determine if an emergency waiver requested by schools is warranted. The decision to grant the waiver should be based upon the following criteria.

1. The emergency pest situation must present an immediate threat to human health AND
2. There must be no viable alternatives to the use of pesticides to address the pest problem

If an emergency exists, the Department of Food and Agriculture recommends that schools request a waiver by faxing the attached emergency waiver application (see attached application form) to the Board of Health. For the purpose of implementation, the Department of Food and Agriculture recommends that the local authority such as the Board of Health exercise approval authority for emergency requests particularly in the case of public schools.

Examples of Emergency Waiver
It would not be practical to pre-determine all of the anticipated situations that could be approved as an emergency waiver. However, it would be safe to say that the following circumstances are commonplace at schools.

Example A

Hymenopterous insects (ants, bees, wasps, and hornets) located in an area (entryway) where employees and pupils are at risk of being harmed is an example of an immediate threat to human health which could necessitate an emergency waiver. In this circumstance, the risk of being stung and potential allergic reactions call for immediate action. Pesticide products that ensure quick knockdown and stupefaction are warranted and as such should be approved as an emergency waiver. In this case, viable alternatives that could assure immediate protection would not exist.

However, if these insects were located in another area (away from buildings) of the school property where the risk of being harmed was negligible, an immediate threat to human health would not exist. Therefore, an emergency waiver should not be approved.

On the other hand, hymenopterous insects attracted to dandelions and clover could be construed as an example of an immediate threat to human health. However, a viable alternative to the use of chemical pesticides exists such as frequent mowing to remove flower heads that attract stinging insects. This scenario proves unworthy for emergency status!

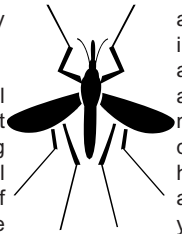
Many situations appearing to be a health threat will have viable alternatives. These situations would have to be closely reviewed with accurate identification of the pest an important part of the decision-making process.

Example B

Protection Act, continued on page 4

Mosquito Control in Massachusetts: The 2001 Season

By John J. Smith, Director, Norfolk County Mosquito Control Project



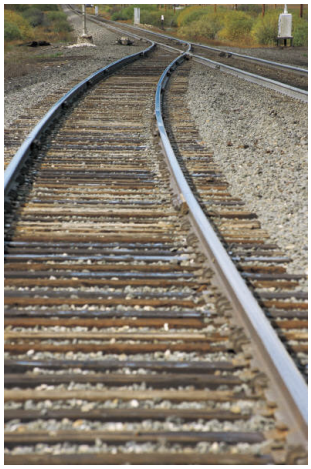
The spring of 2001 began in the usual fashion. The melting of a rather significant snow pack (remember all those aching backs from shoveling?) followed by typical spring rains resulted in a healthy crop of spring reflood mosquitoes. Many of the Massachusetts mosquito control projects funded Bti (*Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis*) aerial applications to the larger wetlands as a proactive integrated pest management approach to control the larvae of these fairly aggressive early-season species. Adult mosquitoes began emerging in mid-May and were actively biting shortly thereafter. Fortunately these mosquitoes do not appear to be involved with the transmission of either Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) or the West Nile Virus (WNV).

Now, as we enter the month of September, we have experienced several mid-season broods of the summer reflood species. Due to some rather heavy tropical downpours during the heat of the summer, we experienced an increase in a range of mosquito species from the dreaded *Aedes vexans*, as well as the ankle biting *Aedes cinereus* with a few *Ochlerotatus canadensis* thrown in for good measure. Along the coast, also as a result of the rains and the monthly high tides, we have experienced several broods of the saltmarsh mosquito (*Ochlerotatus sollicitans*) in fairly large numbers. *Aedes vexans* and *Ochlerotatus sollicitans* are particularly unwelcome summer guests since they have the nasty habit of biting even during the heat of the day and in full sunlight. This often results in our office phones ringing constantly from when we arrive in the morning till the end of the rather long workdays that accompany these large summer mosquito populations. Add to this the annual peak of a permanent water species called *Coquillettidia perturbans*, which tends to be an aggressive twilight feeder, and one can just imagine the number of unwanted guests at all the summer celebrations. Fortunately as we draw closer to the beginning of fall, many of these species have experienced dramatic decreases in numbers. Let's just hope we do not receive a visit from another tropical weather event or worse yet a hurricane. As if we do not have enough problems, we are also tracking the infiltration of a new mosquito species into the northeast called *Ochlerotatus japonicus,* a recent arrival from overseas. There is no doubt now that we are a global society subject to the rapid movement of exotic species across our borders.

There have been many birds confirmed as positive for West Nile Virus in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Massachusetts with the virus now being identified as far north as Canada, west as far as Ohio and along the gulf coast to Louisiana. Based on the limited data collected in the northeastern United States West Nile Virus seems to be a second half of the summer phenomena with the most active period starting in August and lasting until the first killing frost of the fall. Many of the mosquito control programs have completed treatments of rain basins and continue to educate landowners on how to control container-breeding mosquitoes around their own properties in an effort to slow down the transmission of this newly emerging virus. Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) is also a concern this time of year. EEE has been identified in both bird biting and mammal biting mosquito species this year. Only time will tell how active these viruses will be as this season comes to a close. Stay tuned!!!!

My wish is for an early frost and a premature end to the mosquito season even though I will forfeit my tomatoes plants.

Proposed Revisions to Regulations Pertaining to Rights-of-Way In Review



The report of last November's hearings on the Department's proposed changes to the Rights-of-Way Regulations was presented to the Pesticide Board at its June meeting. The Pesticide Board has the responsibility of approving all regulations proposed by the Department. The proposed changes will implement the new requirements of the Children's and Families' Protection Act. Additional changes are being made to ensure greater consistency with other State environmental regulations and enhance the protection of environmental resources.

The Board members decided that more information was needed to help in their decision making process. A decision was made to take a field trip this fall in order to look more closely at the issues relating to vegetation management along railroads and utility lines. Subsequent Board meetings will help decide on the ultimate fate of the proposed regulations. However it seems unlikely that the regulations will be promulgated in their present format.

The hearings report and the proposed new regulations are all available at the Bureau's website: www.massdfa.org

Collection, continued from page 1

2. Lexington Minuteman Disposal Facility Pesticide applicators can continue to dispose of unwanted pesticides as Universal Waste for a fee at the Minuteman Hazardous Product Facility in Lexington from 9am through 2pm on the following dates:

October 20, November 17

Applicators are responsible for making sure that their pesticides are packaged correctly for transportation. Pre-registration is required. To pre-register and for more information contact Brenda Leonardo or Marian Klosen of Safety-Kleen for instructions and prices at 978-683-1002.

Directions: From route 128 take exit 31 (Rt. 4/225 heading towards Bedford). At first light take a right, via jug handle, onto Hartwell Ave. The site is 1/4 mile on left just after the bike path at the composting facility.

3. For pesticide disposal opportunities on Cape Cod contact:
Marilyn B. Lopes Extension Educator, at Cape Cod Extension in Barnstable. Her telephone number is: (508) 375-6699.

4. Leicester Recycling Center Accepting Triple Rinsed Pesticide Containers

Pesticide users can continue to bring triple rinsed empty, plastic pesticide containers for recycling to the Leicester Recycling Center. Containers must be triple rinsed or pressure rinsed and free of any visual chemical residue, wet or dry. Containers must also be dry and free of any rinse waters when brought in. All caps, label booklets and plastic sleeves should be removed.

WHEN: The first, third and fifth Saturday on each month from 8am to 1pm. Call 508- 892- 3121 for any special arrangements.

DIRECTIONS:
From Leicester Center: At Leicester center (intersection of Route 56 and Route 9) go east on Route 9 for approximately ½ mile. Before the United Gas Station, turn onto Mannville Street and follow for ¾ mile to the Recycling Center on your left.

From the Mass Turnpike: Take the Sturbridge Exit. Follow Route 20 to Route 49 North. Take Route 9 East through Leicester Center (see above).

From the North: Take Interstate 190 to 290 to Route 20 West. Follow Route 20 to Route 49 North. Take Route 9 East through Leicester Center (see above) or Route 56 South to Mannville Street. Recycling Center will be on the right

From the South: Take Route 140 or Route 122 or Route 12 North to Route 20. Take Route 20 to Route 56 North. Follow Route 56 to Route 9 at Leicester Center (see above).

Bureau Reviews Methoprene

The Bureau is in the process of conducting a review to evaluate the environmental impacts of the insect growth regulator methoprene, on non-target aquatic life in fish bearing waters. The review is being undertaken on behalf of the Massachusetts Pesticide Board Subcommittee. The Subcommittee requested the review in response to a letter from an environmental group, which asks that the subcommittee "revoke the use of methoprene based pesticides in bodies of water containing fish and shell fish." Methoprene has received attention as a possible causative agent of amphibian deformities, reports of which have been on the rise over the past decade. Conflicting information from federal and state regulators regarding the application of methoprene to aquatic environments has confused the issue even further. The final report will address these issues and help the Subcommittee in its decision-making regarding the future of methoprene use in Massachusetts. The Bureau's findings are expected to be available by the fall.

Agreement Reached to phase out & Cancel Certain Uses of Diazinon.

In December of 2000, the EPA and the registrants of the popular pesticide Diazinon agreed to phase out & cancel its use for all outdoor residential sites, indoor sites (residential & non-residential) and some agricultural use patterns.

Here are some of the major components of the Diazinon agreement:

- Termination of all retail sales for residential crack and crevice treatments and all other indoor uses by the end of 2002
- Termination of sales for residential lawn care use by 2003.
- Reduction of material produced for home lawn care and all other outdoor *non-agricultural uses* production to 50% by 2003.
- Cancellation of product registrations for home lawn care and all other outdoor *non-agricultural uses* with **no** provisions for existing stocks by December 31, 2004. Cancellation of certain agricultural uses.

This agreement has significant implications for those in the pest management industry who use Diazinon based products as one of the tools of trade. As always, pest management professionals are strongly discouraged from stockpiling pesticides which have been or will be cancelled by the EPA. When EPA has cancelled the product registration the registrant in turn may decide not to renew the registration with the Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau. A pesticide product that is not actively registered with the Pesticide Bureau is not legal to purchase, store, transport or use the product in Massachusetts even if it is already in the "channels of trade."

For additional information on this agreement go to the following EPA website: http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/diazcancl.htm

If you are uncertain about whether a product is registered, please fax or e-mail your questions to the Pesticide Bureau Registration Specialist, Susan Reed at (617) 626-1850 or susan.reed@state.ma.us, respectively. In your fax or email please include the following information: the EPA Registration Number as well as the manufacturer and product name the EPA Registration Number.

Protection Act, continued from page 2

Honey bees unlike wasps and hornets have bodies that appear densely covered with hairs. Although they can sting, their behavior is less aggressive. A honey bee swarm although appearing to be an immediate threat would not require action with a pesticide. Children and employees can be told to avoid the area temporarily since the swarm will leave on its own accord within a few hours. Digger bees and wasps that may burrow in sand around play areas can cause consternation. However, correctly identifying these insects would indicate that they are non-aggressive type of wasp and the play area could be covered with plastic to deter activity. Mud-dauber wasps are not aggressive and are another example whereby a viable alternative exists such as scraping away and removing of nests. Stinging ants hitchhiking on indoor potted plants from another part of the country have viable alternatives such as removing and replacing the plants. In these situations, it is imperative that the school works closely with the pest management professional (PMP) to correctly identify the pest so that viable alternatives can be implemented to correct and prevent these pests.

Example C

A high school football coach sends a letter to the school principal regarding the current conditions of his athletic fields. The turf has a severe grub problem and the turf has died back making the playing surface unsafe for upcoming football games. In his letter, he is petitioning the school to seek an emergency waiver from the local Board of Health to control grubs.

The situation does not reflect an immediate human health problem. Further, chemical treatments later in the year may not remedy or prevent harm to football players in this particular instant. The damage has already been done and it is too late to intervene with chemicals. The damaged turf will need to be removed and replaced. Thereafter, a viable alternative would be to monitor and sample turf earlier in any given year to prevent damage that may occur later in any year.

In this kind of circumstance, a good Integrated Pest Management or IPM plan would anticipate this problem and recommend actions to prevent this problem in the future.

Key and Ultimate Responsibility
The key in determining any emergency pest situation will rely on the following criteria:
-The emergency pest situation must present an immediate threat to human health AND
-There must be no viable alternatives to the use of pesticides to address the pest problem

However, it should be acknowledged that schools are ultimately responsible for their employees and students. Therefore, if a school reasonably believes that more protection is warranted than otherwise allowed by the law, it would be prudent for local health authorities and the department to lend its support by facilitating approval of emergency waiver requests on a case-by-case basis. For example, this action may come into play when infected mosquitoes or human cases are confirmed positive for West Nile Virus has been found near the school.

Download the 'Emergency Waiver Form' from our website at http://www.massdfa.org/pesticides/index.htm

Additional Resources For The ACT.

Web-Based Pest Management Plan model for schools
In order to assist schools, daycare centers & school age childcare programs with the development of integrated pest management plans for their facilities; Umass Extension Service will soon make available to all schools and daycare centers, an interactive website designed to develop the IPM Plan required by the Children's and Families Protection Act. Respondents will input specific information relative to their particular school, daycare center or school age child-care program (number of students, urban/rural, service kitchen present, past pest problems, etc.). From this specific information, the program will provide an IPM plan that the schools daycare centers and school age childcare programs can use as their own. As soon as this tool is developed, it will be linked to the Pesticide Bureau's website at http://www.massdfa.org/pesticides/index.htm and the school IPM project website at http://www.umass.edu/umext/schoolipm
Interested parties are encouraged to check these sites periodically for important updates.

DFA/Umass Training Workshops for the ACT.
In order to answer questions relating to the Children's and Family's Protection Act, the University of Massachusetts Extension Service, with assistance from DFA, held 21 regional training workshops throughout the State. The workshops ran from mid-February to late June and were attended by a total of 669 attendees. The attendees comprised of school officials, pest management professionals, daycare center operators & other interested parties.

Due to increased demand, another round of regional training workshops has been scheduled for October and November. Please check our website for dates, times and locations of training as well as registration information http://www.massdfa.org/pesticides/index.htm or http://www.state.ma.us/dfa

(Footnotes)
[1] Section 6 H of Chapter 85 of the Acts of 2000 amending Chapter 132 B of the Massachusetts General Laws (State Pesticide Control Act)

Integrated Pest Management A Facility Manager's Perspective:

(By Dave Ferguson, Director of Facilities New Bedford Public Schools)

What does Integrated Pest Management (IPM) mean to a Facility Manager, particularly in the public school arena with the new law, "An Act to Protect Children and Families From Harmful Pesticides?" For school systems that have not practiced IPM or do not know the concepts behind IPM it can be overwhelming because it requires significant change in the way you do business. It is a paradigm shift of major proportions for many. The Facility Manager can no longer rely solely on their pest control contractor to rid their schools of unwanted pests. They now must take an active role in the process.

Pest control, using IPM requires that the Facility Manager develop an IPM plan, educate staff including Administration, monitor the pest control contractor more closely, open the lines of communication with all building occupants, put IPM related maintenance issues on the same level of priority as any other work order and review solid waste handling practices. The responsibilities of the Facility Manager include many other issues but the ones noted above are the primary areas of concern. Communication with all staff, especially in buildings or areas that may develop a pest problem is absolutely essential to insure that proper treatments and remedies are implemented for the situation.

When an issue does arise, the Facility Manager must take an active role in finding a solution. A prime example of this is occurred during the first week of school last year when one of the elementary schools in my district

had complaints of a flea infestation. The pest control contractor responded and placed glue boards in the affected rooms to determine if a problem existed. In a follow-up service a small number of fleas were observed within the glue boards. Since the rug was new and had only been used for two school days we were confident that the fleas came to school on a teacher or child and that the proper approach would be to use insect light traps and increase the vacuuming of the rug to twice a day. The teacher in the room was not satisfied with this approach. During a routine inspection one afternoon with the pest control contractor, we found a box of three aerosol cans of a fogging agent that we assumed was going to be used by the teacher. This could have had a major impact on not only the space but also the entire 135,000 sq. ft. building, as the ventilation systems would have been running during the use of this material.

In another incident with a cockroach problem in a food service area the pest control contractor responded with additional glue boards to determine location of the infestation, applied gel baits as appropriate and increased monitoring efforts to daily. Dead cockroaches were showing up daily indicating that the bait was working. This did not satisfy some of the food service employees because we had not ***fogged*** the building to kill them instantly. A call was made by one of the employees to the Board of Health complaining that we were allowing this condition to exist without action. An inspector visited the school, reviewed what action had been taken and only suggested placing glue boards in a couple other spaces to insure that we had isolated the problem and told us to continue what we were doing. The IPM program was validated.

When employees understand their roles in the IPM program implementation is made easier and its success is ensured. Prior the beginning of the 2000-2001 school year, for example, we held an informational meeting for custodians, supervisors, and food service supervisors for the entire school district. Immediately following that meeting Work Orders starting coming in for repairs related to pest control issues. Throughout the school year we noticed a sizable reduction in the number of pest related complaints.

We all win when IPM is practiced and a true working relationship is developed between the contractor and the Facility Manager. By practicing IPM we provide a healthier, safer environment, reduce use of pesticides and reduce long-term cost. By focusing on prevention, the use of pesticides becomes secondary and sometimes is eliminated all together.

EPA Receives Cancellation Request From The Registrants of Chlorpyrifos(Dursban)

IIn June of 2000, an agreement was reached between the EPA and the registrants of Chlorpyrifos (Dursban) to eliminate and/or reduce several uses of Chlorpyrifos. Under the terms of the agreement, nearly all-indoor and outdoor residential uses of Chlorpyrifos will be eliminated and uses on certain agricultural commodities, commonly consumed by children, will be modified to significantly reduce exposure to pesticide residues. It is also worthy to note that the retail sale of virtually all residential products and many non-residential use products (where children could be exposed) will cease by December 31, 2001.

Pursuant to this agreement, EPA announced the receipt of a request to cancel or amend the registrations of 94 products containing the pesticide Chlorpyrifos (Federal Register: June 27th, 2001 Volume 66, Number 124).

EPA intends to grant the requested cancellations and amendments and to delete uses, as well as issue a cancellation order for the deleted uses and canceled registrations at the conclusion of the public comment period.

All interested parties are strongly encouraged to look for future updates on the status of this agreement and the proposed cancellations and amendments. Additional information (including a list of the registrants under this agreement) can be obtained online via the Federal Register at the following site: <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2001/June/Day-27/p16125.htm> If you are uncertain about whether a product is registered, please fax or e-mail your questions to the Pesticide Bureau Registration Specialist, Susan Reed at (617) 626-1850 or susan.reed@state.ma.us, respectively. In your fax or email please include the following information: the EPA Registration Number as well as the manufacturer and product name the EPA Registration Number.

Pesticide Bureau News
This Newsletter is published by the Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture, 251 Causeway Street, Boston, MA 02114 phone: 617-626-1700. website:www.massdfa.org
This publication is available in alternate formats upon request

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Remaining 2001: Massachusetts Pesticide Certification/License Exam Schedule

Mail your examination application(s) to Department of Food & Agriculture, Pesticide Bureau, 251 Causeway Street, Suite 500, Boston, MA 02114-2151. All exams take place at the UMASS Eastern Extension Center, 240 Beaver Street, Waltham, MA 02452

Exam Date	**(Snow Date)***	**Application Deadline**
October 19, 2001	(October 22, 2001)	*October 12, 2001*
November 16, 2001	(November 19, 2001)	*November 9, 2001*
December 14, 2001	(December 17, 2001)	*December 7, 2001*

*Snow date only if the Department-Pesticide Bureau reschedules exam due to inclement weather

Exam Times: (NEW) *Private and Commercial Certification exams start* promptly at 9:00 AM *Commercial Applicator (Core) and Dealer* exams start promptly at 12:30 PM

Snow Times: Call 617-626-1841 for a pre-recorded message with exam dates, location, and cancellation information. In the event of bad weather, call after 6:30 AM on the morning of the scheduled exam and listen to the message. If the exam has been canceled, the message will inform you and indicate that you should report on the snow date.

Exam Package: The Pesticide Applicator Licensing and Certification Information Packet (including directions) can be downloaded from our website at http://www.massdfa.org/pesticides/licensing/bulletin/index.htm

The Pesticide Bureau News
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